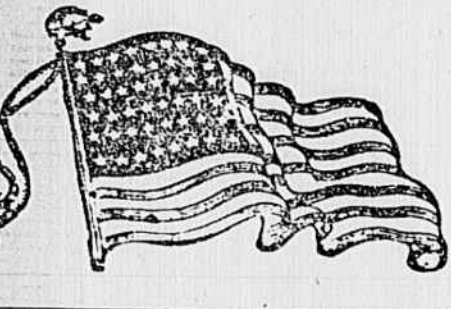


**Richmond Times-Dispatch**  
PUBLISHED every day in the year at 10 South  
Fourth Street, Richmond, Va., by The Times-  
Dispatch Publishing Co., Inc.  
Entered January 27, 1905, at the Post-Office at  
Richmond, Va., as second-class matter.  
Postmaster: J. H. Smith.  
ADDRESS ALL COMMUN-  
ICATIONS TO THE TIMES-  
DISPATCH, c/o The Times-  
Dispatch Publishing Co., Inc.,  
10 South Fourth Street,  
Richmond, Va.  
TELEPHONE: Randolph  
1. Private Branch Ex-  
change connecting with  
all departments.  
BRANCH OFFICES:  
Washington, 1110 New  
York Avenue, N. E.  
New York, 1110 New  
York Avenue, N. E.  
Chicago, 1110 New  
York Avenue, N. E.  
St. Louis, 1110 New  
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1921.



On the Dotted Line

GERMANY will sign.  
With the allied steel pressing at its  
throat, the allied steel speaking the only  
language it can understand, and only forty-  
eight hours separating it from allied in-  
vaders, Germany consented to sign on the  
dotted line. There was nothing else it  
could do. Its only alternative to meeting  
the letter of the allied reparations terms  
was to see itself invaded, its richest terri-  
tory seized, and the allied foot upon its  
neck.

Perced to bay, its treachery, duplicity,  
twisting and squirming of avail no longer.  
Germany had seen enough left to make  
the best of the bad bargain which it had  
forced upon itself, and, rather than court  
economic and political ruin, with payment  
in full certain in any event, to accept the  
wise course and yield at the eleventh hour.  
But the German mind has not changed.  
nor has the German heart suddenly grown  
white, and Germany perhaps has not played  
its last card in this desperate game. How-  
ever, the game is with the allies. The  
German signature is worth not one whit  
more now than it was when appended to  
the treaty with Belgium, but this time the  
allies are both forewarned and forearmed.  
They know with what sort of nation they  
are dealing and they will exact sufficient  
guarantees to prevent this reparations docu-  
ment from being reduced to scraps of  
paper.

If Germany meets the terms in good  
faith, its economic recovery is assured. The  
burden of payment will be heavy, but not  
heavier than it can bear. Proportionately  
it is nothing like so cruel as the terms  
Germany forced upon France just fifty  
years ago. With its thrift and resources,  
it can pay and at the same time build it-  
self up to something of its industrial and  
commercial power before its Kaiser in his  
lust for domination barked the world in  
blood. If yielding—if it has yielded in  
good faith—it has averted its own destruc-  
tion and perhaps averted off another catas-  
trophe to civilization.

To the result the United States con-  
tributed materially. France, of course, was  
the chief factor, but when Herin's appeal  
to Washington was coldly rejected, Ger-  
many knew then that the die was cast and  
that expiation of its crime had been or-  
dained.

The State-Use Shops

IN terminating the abominable contract  
labor system under which the peniten-  
tiary has operated for many years and  
inaugurating the State-use industrial plan,  
as set forth in detail in the board's recent  
report to the Governor, Virginia has taken  
a long step forward. It is a step forward  
not only in the modernization of its methods  
in caring for the convicts in that it will  
enable them to go forth from the prison  
wall able to take their places as decent,  
self-supporting citizens, but in the State's  
program of handling its various institu-  
tions on a thoroughly modern, scientific  
business basis. Changes along this line  
at the penitentiary have been made under  
authority of acts of the General Assembly  
in 1918 and 1920 and, with the reports  
before it when it shall assemble in 1922,  
we have no doubt that it will give its cor-  
dial approval to what has been accom-  
plished. It is certain that it will listen to  
no protest from any selfish source and con-  
sent to a backward step.

It should be borne in mind that the new  
prison labor system is strictly for State  
use. Products of Virginia prison labor will  
in no event come into competition on the  
open market with the products of other  
labor. In this respect Virginia has been  
more wisely conservative than certain other  
States whose prison products go into the  
open market for general distribution. Here  
the convicts will be laboring only for the  
State whose wards they are and at whose  
expense they are maintained. Their man-  
ufactures of clothing, shoes, wood and metal  
will be sold to other institutions through-  
out the State, and they will do the State's  
printing, thus enabling Virginia to effect  
a saving of many thousands of dollars each  
year, an end especially desirable at this  
time when demands on the State treasury  
are increasing by leaps and bounds, and  
the citizens are feeling the weight of their  
tax burdens.

Virginia is trying no experiment in its  
State-use shops. In fact, it has been very  
tardy in making the change. However, by  
waiting, it has been able to profit from the  
experiences of other States, which years  
ago installed the State labor system, and  
it has taken and combined the best from  
them for its own use. Practically all of  
the States now use a system modeled along  
the general lines of the one Virginia has  
adopted. In Massachusetts the Virginia  
board found it very highly organized. The  
same is true of New York, New Jersey,  
California, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio,  
Rhode Island, and other progressive States.  
In all the States mentioned the State-use  
printing plant had been brought to a high  
degree of efficiency and has resulted in a  
vast saving to the taxpayers.

These are facts and conditions that the  
people of Virginia should understand  
thoroughly, for it is not impossible that  
when their General Assembly convenes next  
year certain interests for selfish profit  
will enter protest against the State's program  
for the convicts and attempt to overturn  
it. But the people of Virginia, through  
their representatives, will not assent to the  
theory that the State should not employ its  
own convicts to its own use, and to the  
profit of the people who pay the bills.

The Rural Life Conference

VIRGINIA, primarily an agricultural  
State, must continue to look to the  
farm for the real bedrock of its pros-  
perity. We boast of the growth of our  
cities, their progress in commerce and the  
industries and their mounting population  
figures. It is a justifiable pride, but there  
is not lacking the danger that we will per-  
mit the cities to absorb too much atten-  
tion to the neglect of our rural districts  
whence, after all, the cities derive their  
strength and support. If the cities grow  
at the expense of the country, then it is  
a badly balanced development that is cer-  
tain to react in an increasing number of  
fallow acres, lessened crops and higher  
prices—a vicious circle from which neither  
city nor country can escape.

The drift to the cities has been so pro-  
nounced in the last few years that it is  
alarming. The country over, the urban  
population exceeds the rural. The drift  
cityward in Virginia has followed propor-  
tionately that in other States. The farm  
no longer is attractive to the young men  
and women, and the reason is not difficult  
to find. It is because the rural commu-  
nities in the attractions they offer, in recre-  
ation, amusements, working hours and  
wages, have had to give way before the  
cities. The great national problem, then,  
is to restore to the country an attractive-  
ness—it already has the wholesomeness—  
that will offset the city lure and keep the  
young folks on the farms. If we cannot  
succeed in doing that, then this nation is  
headed for the breakers.

It probably was with something of this  
sort in mind that Governor Davis sum-  
moned the Rural Life Conference to meet  
in Richmond on May 17 and 18. At that  
conference practical plans will be discussed  
for the improvement of general social and  
living conditions in the country districts.  
Experts along various lines will be the  
speakers, and out of their suggestions re-  
sults beneficial to Virginia should flow.  
A few of the topics listed for discussion make  
plain the objects of the conference. Rural  
education, the rural church, community or-  
ganization and co-operation, rural health  
sanitation, rural transportation and com-  
munication, rural religious problems, and  
the negro as a factor in rural life. These  
topics are indicative of the purposes of the  
conference.

It may, however, be set down as a  
premise, that on its schools, churches and  
reads the future of rural Virginia—and  
that means Virginia itself—depends. They  
are the agencies through which the State  
must work if it expects to hold its young  
people on the farms, by making the an-  
cient and honorable calling of agriculture  
attractive to them. And the greatest of  
these in its immediate results is roads.  
Make every section of the State accessible  
with modern highways, thus tying together  
the schools, the churches and the commu-  
nity centers, and the problem of rural life  
in Virginia will have been at least 75 per  
cent solved.

Errors in the Slacker List

THE wisdom of former Secretary of War  
Baker in declining to authorize the  
publication of the list of draft evaders un-  
til absolute accuracy was assured is be-  
coming increasingly apparent as the list  
now finding publication in a few of the  
newspapers is studied. Most of the news-  
papers are refusing to publish these lists  
because of the doubt concerning their ac-  
curacy.

Complaints are reaching the War De-  
partment from all over the country  
regarding errors. Concerning these er-  
rors, the adjutant-general of the army said:  
"If the names of men were placed unjustly  
on the list of draft evaders, the men  
themselves are • blame." He also de-  
clared that "wide publicity was given to  
the department's intention to publish the  
names of men charged with desertion from  
the draft. Consequently, registrants who  
had any doubts about their status and yet  
remained so indifferent as to whether or  
not their names were included in the lists  
as to make no effort to have their record  
straightened out have no just cause for  
complaint if their names are published  
along with those of other men charged  
with desertion."

This form of special pleading is woefully  
lacking in the strength to carry conviction  
of its justice. The men in their eagerness  
to serve their country enrolled, as they  
thought properly, and they had a right  
to expect that the record of their service  
would be properly kept by the govern-  
ment. For them to assume that it has not  
been properly kept, is asking too much of  
them and, besides, is a confession of gov-  
ernmental inefficiency as custodian of the  
records. Instead of the authorities prov-  
ing that the men thus erroneously listed  
were draft evaders, the burden of proof is  
placed on them to establish that they do  
not belong in that class. In the mean-  
time, until this is done, they are subjected  
to humiliation, of which there is none  
greater to a brave man who did his whole  
duty in the hour of his country's stress.

SEEN ON THE SIDE  
BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

When Sluggish Men  
Meet my men on sluggish days  
Must my skies and feel  
The tempting of the river ways  
And singing of the reed,  
When lazy men feel lazy, then  
Are all their heavens blue,  
And fishing for such lazy men  
Is all there is to do.

To pull the boat into some nook  
Where game fish come to feed,  
To take along a decent hook,  
Or something like, to read;  
To pack a lunch, to kiss the cures  
Good-by—to sit and dream.  
That is the rest a man's god shares  
Besides a pleasant stream.

And I would sluggish be, and lie  
Where pleasant waters swish  
Beneath my own particular sky  
With my particular fish.  
And leave me there sequestered in  
My chosen fishing nook.  
To cast and spit the flashing fish  
Or read my restful book.

Chancellor Eph's Daily Thought.  
"Ef'n a man ain't got no sense 'n' run  
around, lookin' for trouble," said Chancellor Eph,  
ruminatively, "jes' 'bout'n de bestest thing fo'  
we'll is 't leave him look 'n' go on whar he  
gwine. Eat a sandwich, Mistah Jackson."

Lacknappe

Let the sun stand still one hour and all  
things will be revealed.  
Railroad schedules are made to be dis-  
tributed, not read.  
Eternity seems a long time, but not to a  
happy soul.  
Give me a place to quit worrying and you  
may have the banks.  
The gambler is known by the company he  
cheats.

The Farmer

He tosses his live-long day  
And gaily chases bugs away.  
From turnips, beets, corn and tomatoes,  
From carrots, parsnips and potatoes.  
And when the evening comes apace  
He dole, we see his smiling face  
As with a bail he makes his bow  
To his assistant, Mrs. Cow.  
And so from early morn till late  
He runs from barn to garden gate.  
Trying his level best to be  
The jolly rubs our fancies see.

Up With the Times

Adjutant-General Harris says errors in  
slacker list are due largely to negligence, but  
it would seem rather far-fetched to class  
negligence in time of war as an error. Pos-  
sibly Slacker Bergdoll is the result of a mis-  
take.

It would be a misfortune if Secretary of  
War Weeks' recommendation were adopted  
and Fort McHenry abandoned before the  
American people learned to sing the national  
anthem, which it inspired.

Dr. Fried, who won the Nobel prize for the  
greatest contribution to the world's peace in  
1911, is dead, and giving the world the once  
over, we are inspired to ask, "What became  
of his contribution?"

America's Grecian princess can stand any  
number of operations just as long as they  
don't cut out her title.

Work in South African diamond mines is  
reported all but discontinued, which is in the  
way of sales news for our local restaurant  
keepers with excess profits to spend.

About one more turn of the thumb screw  
and Germany will forget that it ever wanted  
to escape payment of the reparations claims.

With the reports all in, only four persons  
were killed in this May Day's riots, and they  
were in South America. Is it possible that  
Europe is getting fed up on gore?

By the way, were you one of the victims  
who had to pay 75 cents for a little flower to  
wear in memory of your mother last Sunday?

We don't believe for an instant that the of-  
ficial Colonel George Harvey is going to be  
satisfied with a mere "unofficial" position at  
the table of the supreme council.

What we would like to know is, when the  
association of taxpayers meets in Richmond,  
who is going to censor their language?

Spirit of Virginia Press

The heart of the editor of the Blackstone  
Courier bleeds. Hear him: "Not a single  
woman voter attended the mass-meeting re-  
cently held here to nominate a Mayor and  
Councilman, and although fourteen men  
were nominated for the seven positions as  
councilmen, not one woman's name was men-  
tioned in connection with the fourteen. It looks  
like our effort to get a woman elected Mayor  
brought forth little fruit, since one was not  
even mentioned for the Council."

The Roanoke Times, ever sarcastic, says:  
"The Houston Post reports William Jennings  
Bryan still in Florida. We hadn't heard of his  
death."

Referring to the announcement that the  
War Department will furnish the newspapers  
with a list of the slackers, for publication, the  
Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch observes: "While  
these who deliberately evaded the duty of  
fighting for their country deserve to be  
not only punished, but held up to the scorn of their  
various communities, manifestly it would be  
very wrong to run the risk of printing as a  
slacker some man who did his full duty in the  
world war. Unless the department can guaran-  
tee the absolute accuracy of these lists, the  
newspapers should be very careful how they  
handle them."

The following from the Clinch Valley News  
may open the eyes of some people: "We asked  
a citizen the other day if he could state the  
difference between the platforms of the two  
candidates, Mr. Trinkle and Mr. Tucker. He  
said he could not, but would vote for Trinkle  
because the candidate is a Southwest man, and  
against Mr. Tucker because he is an East Vir-  
ginian man."

The serene Halifax Gazette has this to say:  
"As may perhaps have been observed, the Ga-  
zette is for Tucker for next Governor of Vir-  
ginia. On the other hand, however, we do not  
think the country will be lost if Trinkle  
should happen to be elected."

According to the Emporia Independent there  
are evidences of reform down in Greensville  
County. That paper says: "It is reported from  
various sections that housewives in their  
spring cleaning this year didn't turn up as  
many half-pint bottles as they used to."

The Farmville Herald, published in the heart  
of the tobacco-growing section, does not seem

to be uneasy. It says: "Some people will al-  
ways be agitating 'reforms' of one kind and  
another—they make their living that way—  
and some of them, dished by the success of  
the liquor prohibition movement, may have  
named tobacco as their next victim, but we  
agree with the New York writer, that if ever  
tobacco goes, it is going to be 'educated' out,  
and not voted out."

The Urbanna Sentinel has been studying  
encouraging trade figures that have  
oozed through the dark clouds, and con-  
cludes: "Those of us of the pessimistic an-  
complaining mind, looking for the dark spots  
in life and never see a bit of sunshine until  
its glory floods our whole beings, may take  
courage and be happy and contented, believ-  
ing that the lane is never so long that it has  
no ending, and that the cloud is never so  
dark that sunbeams don't play behind them."

Health Talks by Dr. Brady

Hygiene in Rhinitis

Simple chronic rhinitis (inflammation of the  
lining of the nasal cavity), the cause and na-  
ture of which I described here the other day,  
is one of the most frequent diseases, nearly as  
common as dental caries and constipation—  
tooth decay is the most prevalent disease of  
civilized man, and constipation is probably the  
most prevalent unhealthy habit. Simple  
chronic rhinitis, as I explained the other day,  
exposure of feet don't cause colds, why do  
I snuff, sniff, sniff and run as soon as I sit  
in a draft or get my feet wet?

Coddling is the first thing one with simple  
chronic rhinitis, child or adult, must learn  
never to indulge in. The old fossil who wears  
his overcoat on a warm spring day, or a muf-  
fler, or an extra shirt or chest protector or a  
pair of arctics or gloves when it is neither  
wet nor snowing, or his woolen winter weights  
late in the spring or fur he doesn't actually  
need for protection against severe cold, is  
pretty sure to develop chronic rhinitis if he  
hasn't it already. There is no hope for him  
unless he sears off being an old lady. The  
child that is kept swaddled in clothing that is  
obviously too warm for comfort—just because  
some one feels that is just the kind of weather  
one is likely to take and—therefore—  
have chronic rhinitis a long time. There is  
little hope for any permanent benefit from  
treatment of such a condition so long as the  
patient harbors, or is involuntarily influenced  
by, the catching cold phobia. I don't say this  
as with a bad aim or enthusiasm for my "pet  
hobby." I say it from conviction gained by  
experience in treating such conditions.

Freed from the deleterious influence of the  
exposure myth the patient may take advan-  
tage of fresh air and the open at every oppor-  
tunity and not merely when he imagines it safe  
to do so. The open air is as curative for  
chronic rhinitis as it is for chronic bronchitis  
or tuberculosis.

Excessive warmth at home, in the office, in  
the school room, must be avoided. Children  
in many schools, where some worthless patent  
ventilation is in use, or where the school  
teacher regulates the room temperature ac-  
cording to her personal dread of drafts—which  
is usually great—are forced to endure tem-  
peratures far over the 65 degree limit in the  
winter time, an dthat, of course, means poi-  
soning by foul air. It is not strange that  
rhinitis, as well as colds and other ab-  
normalities of the respiratory tract, are so  
prevalent among school children. They get  
more than their share of vitiated air. Over-  
heating is coddling which works havoc upon  
the respiratory tract.

A child or adult with chronic rhinitis may  
derive more benefit from an hour a day of  
work or play out of doors in the sunlight  
than from any treatment. This applies whether  
it rains or shines, snows or blows. The  
less clothing worn in this open air hour the  
better, at all times. Of course decency and  
personal comfort should be considered, but  
any clothing not absolutely necessary is cod-  
dling.

U. S. Settles on Mexican Policy

[By United News.]

WASHINGTON, May 10.—President Harding  
and Secretary Hughes have agreed upon the  
administration policy toward Mexico—but it  
is not yet ready to be enunciated.

The advisability of early action toward  
Mexico has become increasingly apparent at  
the State Department, and it is stated on  
highest authority that the government's policy  
had been decided.

Reports that the decision embraced tentative  
recognition of the Obregon regime brought  
numerous telegraphic inquiries to diplomats  
and business representatives here, but the  
most insistent questioning of officials failed to  
bring any light upon the course the govern-  
ment had decided to pursue.

It appeared evident, however, that enuncia-  
tion of the administration policy will await  
the outcome of inquiries or negotiations which  
have been going on for the last few weeks  
and which are still under way.

After today's Cabinet meeting had ended  
Secretaries Hughes and Fall, the latter always  
an adviser on questions involving Mexico, re-  
mained with President Harding for some time,  
leading to a general belief that a declaration  
of policy would not be long delayed.

News of Fifty Years Ago

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 11, 1871.]

The weather was not propitious yesterday—  
in fact there was rain all day, and after all  
the extensive preparations that had been made,  
neither the corner-stone of the Oakwood  
cemetery monument nor that of the James  
River free bridge, was laid. It has been de-  
cided that the decoration of the Confederate  
graves at Oakwood, and the corner-stone laying  
shall take place on the 24th. The free bridge  
celebration has been indefinitely postponed.

Samuel B. Smith, cashier of the First Na-  
tional Bank of Richmond, died at his residence  
on Leigh Street night before last at 8:30  
o'clock.

The State Treasury increased its assets yester-  
day when a total of \$19,000 was paid in by  
visiting county officials.

Rev. Budley Campbell, son of the late Lord  
Chancellor of England, is a guest at the  
American Hotel. He has lately made a tour  
through the Southern States and came here  
from New Orleans.

Rev. John Hall, D. D., the celebrated Presby-  
terian minister of New York, passed through  
Richmond yesterday en route to Prince Ed-  
ward County, where he will attend an educa-  
tional meeting at Hampton Normal College.

A Queen of May on Friday night place at  
Assembly hall on Friday night. This is the  
entertainment of the kind ever given in  
the United States, and from the novelty of it  
must attract a large crowd.

By the falling of a portion of the porch of  
the second floor of the Institute Building at  
the Virginia Military Institute, yesterday  
morning, twenty-one of the students were  
hurt, one getting his leg broken, and others  
had limbs sprained, and yet others were more  
or less badly bruised up.

The carpet-bagger, who was elected treas-  
urer of Nansemond County, failed to qualify  
by giving the required bond, and the court  
has appointed Williams R. Ellis to discharge  
the duties of the office.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE  
ON TOPICS OF THE DAY

Lamentable City Has Not Kept Pace  
With "The South's Greatest  
Newspaper."

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—After reading your editorial  
"The South's Greatest Newspaper," I  
must congratulate every one con-  
nected with The Times-Dispatch in  
every way without flattery, for every-  
body in the editorial is true. It is  
lamentable that, Richmond, Va., has not  
kept pace in every line as The Times-  
Dispatch has in the newspaper line. She  
would be as large as Baltimore  
if so, and there would be no need of  
my writing you or intruding upon  
your time. I must say the paper and  
building is too good or the  
city and State, else both would  
trounce it better. The Times-Dis-  
patch ought not to have less than  
50,000 circulation in Henrico County,  
daily, 100,000 in the State at large,  
and the Sunday paper 200,000 to 300,  
000 in the State and South.

Let us hope the State city will  
get out of these ruts and grow to  
meet the needs of the best equipped  
newspaper in the South, by its judicious  
location and size of place the best  
in the world. (Signed) GEORGE T. BROSKI.  
Richmond, Va., May 9, 1921.

CARROLL COUNTY SELLS  
\$300,000 OF ROAD BONDS

Will Turn Money Over to State for  
Two Main Highways  
Construction.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
PULASKI, VA., May 10.—The Board  
of Supervisors of Carroll County, in  
adjourned session from Hillsville yes-  
terday, held in Pulaski today, sold to  
Mountain Trust Co. of Roanoke,  
\$300,000 in road bonds.

The bonds are to carry accrued in-  
terest, and the money is to be de-  
posited with the bank and to be  
drawn not to exceed \$15,000 per  
month, exclusive of January, Febru-  
ary and March.

Four other bids were submitted,  
each at par, the interest and plan of  
handling constituting the differences.  
The bond issue was made on a spe-  
cial act of the 1920 State Legislature.  
The fund is to be turned over to the  
State to build two main highways  
across Carroll County, and when the  
county is reimbursed by the State it  
will build feeding lines.

SAYS WAGE TROUBLE WILL  
CLO' NEWS PRINT MILLS

NEW YORK, May 10.—An automa-  
tism shutdown in the large news prin-  
ting mills of both this country and  
Canada will occur tomorrow, it was  
predicted here today by John Burke  
of Glen Falls, N. Y., a representative  
of the employees. These large mills,  
having some 27,000 employees, have  
refused to sign a wage scale main-  
taining last year's scale, which ex-  
pires tomorrow.

The small mills, with 8,000 em-  
ployees, have resigned the old wage  
scale and they will continue to oper-  
ate.

AMERICAN SUGAR CROP  
BREAKS RECORD IN 1920

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The  
greatest sugar crop in the history  
of the United States was produced  
in 1920, the Department of Agricul-  
ture announced today. It totaled  
1,256,118 tons. This is 12 per cent  
more than the previous record crop  
raised in 1912.

Beet sugar is steadily pulling away  
from cane sugar production, the re-  
port stated. The increase in beet  
sugar and decrease in cane sugar  
production started about fifteen  
years ago. Beets contributed 86 per  
cent to the total sugar crop of 1920.

WILL OFFER \$90,000,000  
NEW TELEPHONE STOCK

BOSTON, May 10.—The board of di-  
rectors of the American Telephone  
and Telegraph Company at a meet-  
ing here today voted to offer about  
\$90,000,000 new stock at par to the  
company's 151,000 stockholders. The  
issue will be in the proportion of one  
share of new stock for each five  
shares of stock now outstanding. The  
stock now outstanding amounts to  
approximately \$415,000,000.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Inquiries regarding almost any  
topic, excepting on legal and medical  
subjects, are answered free. As all  
inquiries are answered directly by  
letter, no stamps are necessary. A  
stamped envelope is required. Ad-  
dress The Times-Dispatch Informa-  
tion Bureau, Richmond, Va.

Forms of Address.  
X. Family name is used  
with Christian name and surname.  
Senators, Representatives, assistants  
to Cabinet officers, commissioners of  
bureaus, members of State Legisla-  
tures, heads of State departments,  
judges, mayors of cities.

One Who Voted for Harding.  
H. L. Richmond, it seems to be  
the ruling of the proper authorities  
that one who so voted may not par-  
ticipate in the coming Democratic  
primaries.

Government Whitewash.  
Mrs. J. A. Smith, who made  
the whitewash which has been used  
for more than forty years in the  
White House at Washington and on  
the lighthouses maintained by the  
government along the coasts, take a  
half bushel of unslaked lime, slake  
it with boiling water, cover during  
the process to keep in steam. Strain  
the liquid through a fine sieve or  
strainer and add to it a week of salt,  
previously dissolved in warm water;  
three pounds of ground rice boiled to  
a thin paste and stirred in while  
hot; half a pound of Spanish whiting  
and one pound of glue, previously dis-  
solved by soaking with water and  
then hanging in a small pot in a  
larger one filled with water. Add  
five gallons of hot water to the mix-  
ture, stir well and let stand a few  
days covered. Keep the wash thus  
prepared in a kettle or portable run-  
ner and when used put it on as hot  
as possible.

The Weather  
(Furnished by U. S. Weather Bureau.)

Forecast: Virginia—  
Cloudy, with showers  
Wednesday and prob-  
ably Thursday; no  
change in temperature.  
North Carolina—  
Local showers Wednes-  
day; Thursday probably  
fair.

Local Temperature Yesterday.  
Maximum temperature..... 80  
Minimum temperature..... 61  
Normal temperature for this date..... 66  
Excess since March 1..... 211  
Excess since January 1..... 472

Local Rainfall.  
Rainfall 12 hours ending 8 P. M. None  
Rainfall 24 hours ending 8 P. M. None  
Excess since March 1..... 1.53  
Excess since January 1..... 1.53

Local Observations at 8 P. M. Yesterday.  
Direction, calm; wind velocity, 9  
highest wind yesterday, 21; weather at  
8 P. M., cloudy.

Special Data.  
Temperature, dry bulb..... 77 74 5 P. M.  
Temperature, wet bulb..... 62 61 5 P. M.  
Relative humidity..... 61 61 5 P. M.  
Conditions in Important Cities.  
Asheville..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Atlanta..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Boston..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Buffalo..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Chicago..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Cincinnati..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Cleveland..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Denver..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Detroit..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Hartford..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Houston..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Indianapolis..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Kansas City..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Los Angeles..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Louisville..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Memphis..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Miami..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Milwaukee..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Minneapolis..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
New Orleans..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
New York..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Norfolk..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Philadelphia..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Pittsburgh..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Portland..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
St. Louis..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
San Francisco..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Seattle..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Tampa..... 65 48 P. cloudy  
Washington, D. C. 65 48 P. cloudy  
Wichita..... 65 4